

# THE OHIO DEMOCRAT.

"URI LIBERTAS, IMI PATRIA."—Cicero. "Where liberty dwells, there is my Country."

BY MITCHENER & MATHEWS

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## THE BANKS IN THE FIELD AGAIN—THEIR FALSEHOODS AND DECEPTION—JOHN C. WRIGHT AND HIS BARE FACED FALSEHOODS.

We have observed, for some time past, that the banks or most of them at least, have again entered the political arena, with their money, falsehood and fraud, with all the bitterness which heretofore characterized their iniquitous conduct. Many of the cashiers and attorneys of these swindling concerns are now in the field, with lying letters and stump speaking to impose upon the people, and to cover up their infamous frauds.

Judge Wright, one of the advisers and aiders of the conspiracy and treason which overthrew and destroyed the Legislature and the law making power of this State, by as base an act of outlawry as ever disgraced the history of any country, is now perambulating the State, with Tom Corwin, making stump speeches and writing lying letters to newspapers. He was at Steubenville on the 20th, and in reply to a note from *John Wilson*, of United States Bank advised memory, wrote the following precious letter:

"Dear Sir:—I have your note requesting information whether the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., applied to the Legislature at the special session, for a charter to carry on banking business under Latham's Bank Law, &c."

In reply, I state, that I am one of the trustees of the Life & Trust Co., and was present when the Board of Trustees directed a petition to the General Assembly for a continuance of the power conferred upon them by their charter to issue bills. Such a petition was prepared and sent up. It does not ask for leave to bank under Latham's bill; but for an extension of its present power. A copy of this petition I gave to Mr. Ewing at N. Libdon, a few days since. The Trust Co., I am sure, never authorized any application to the Legislature for leave to bank under Latham's bill as it now is, and neither the board nor the stockholders could be induced to carry on banking business under that law.

Yours, &c., J. C. WRIGHT.

To show what reliance can be placed on the assertions of this "bank attorney" and "bank trustee"—a man who coaxed and presided over that rascally, thrice-exploited, swindling concern, the Miami Exporting Company Bank, we only need refer to the letter of George W. Sharp, Esq., a member of the committee on Banks and the Currency of the last Legislature, and who introduced a bill to provide for the extension of the charters of the several solvent and specie paying banks of this State, under the law to regulate banking in Ohio, commonly called "Latham's bill," which will be found below. Mr. Sharp says: "Soon after the bill was introduced, manifestations favorable thereto, on the part of some of the banks, were discovered; and among those particularly remember the Life Insurance and Trust Company. While the bill was in the hands of the majority of the committee on banks, Mr. Williams, President of that company, visited Columbus and evinced to me, in person, a strong solicitude to have the company over which he presided, included in the bill. To prove the extent of that solicitude—he presented me a written outline of an amendment to the bill, which he deemed necessary, to enable his institution to avail itself of the provisions of the law. That amendment, without any essential alteration, was incorporated in the bill by the majority of the bank committee; and so amended, the bill was reported to the House by me, on the morning of the 11th August."

The following is the section referred to by Mr. Sharp as drawn up by Micajah T. Williams, President of the Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank:

"And the stockholders of the Ohio Life and Trust Company are hereby authorized in like manner to establish a bank, to be called the Ohio Trust Company Bank, with a capital of six hundred and twenty thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars, on conforming to, and being subject to, all the provisions, limitations, liabilities and restrictions of the act aforesaid, and all amendments thereto. (These 'acts aforesaid,' are the Banking Law and the Bank Commissioner law, as they are called.)"

This is conclusive. Now, what must be thought of the assertions of Judge Wright, that the Trust Company "did not ask for leave to bank under Latham's bill," and that "neither the board nor the stockholders could be induced to carry on banking business under that law?" Every man must brand him hereafter as a down right, wilful and malicious liar!

We copy the following from the Cincinnati Enquirer and ask particular attention to Mr. Sharp's letter:

**BANKING AND BANKERS.**

An attempt is made on the part of several of the banking institutions of this State, in conjunction with the federal treason plotters, to throw a majority of federal members into the Legislature, for the purpose of securing their own terms in a re-charter of the local banks. A means of doing this is to work upon the apprehensions of those who favor a prolongation of the existence of the solvent and specie paying banks. The general bank law, with all amendments that experience may show to be necessary, is represented as impracticable, and the democrats are denounced out of hand as "destructionists" "hard money fanatics," and the like.

This hue and cry is almost the only staple left to the plotters and defenders of treason, and is used as a means of diverting public attention from that dark and detestable transaction. It is also used, as we have already remarked, by those connected with the banks, to enlist votes for the whig ticket of bank directors, in order that they may get their own terms, regardless of the interests of the people. To accomplish this end it is formally denied on the part of several of the banks, that they signified a willingness to come in under the general law. Now we shall make a plain statement of facts, as they have come to our knowledge leaving the public to judge whose falsehood is exposed!

The banks which petitioned for an extension of time, prayed for it upon such terms as the Legislature, in their wisdom might prescribe. These terms were already laid down in the banking law, and a compliance with them was therefore understood naturally, and irresistibly to be signified. In the case of the bank of Mt. Pleasant, we refer to the letter of G. W. Sharp, Esq., published below, in which reference is made to Mr. Kitchin, member from Jefferson county. But the matter to which we more particularly call attention, is the following extract from the statement of the Cashier [we presume] of the Franklin bank.

"I called upon the agent of the Trust Co. Mr. Williams, and he informs me that their memorial simply asked a continuance of their privileges of circulation under the 23d section of their present charter for such per-

iod as the Legislature in its wisdom might think proper, suggesting the term of 15 to 20 years."

Now it is very probable that the substance of this memorial is correctly stated; but so far as the statement is made to give color to this denial, it is calculated to give a wrong impression, as the facts will show. Mr. Sharp drew up and was about introducing a bill, (a copy of which we have now before us), to extend the existence of the solvent and specie paying banks under the bank law, for the term of ten years. Mr. Williams, "the agent of the Trust Co.," had a conference with Mr. Sharp—drew up the outline of an amendment, and in the observation of several gentlemen, handed it to Sharp, while the House was in session.

[This amendment is the same as given in the preceding remarks of the Statesman.—Eds. Democrat.]

The subjoined letter of Mr. Sharp will show that this brief statement is correct. Reference is moreover made to Messrs Hatch, Disney, Ayres and Spalding.

Let us be perfectly understood. We do not claim perfection for the bank law. In many respects it is susceptible of amendment, and we have no doubt will be amended, so as to secure the noteholder perfectly, with out oppression or injustice to the banker. But we do claim that the public mind shall not be abused, and the willing participants be allowed to cover up their treason and the banks secure their own terms, without reference to the public interests. Mr. Sharp's letter is as follows:

Delaware, Sept. 9, 1842.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 2d did not reach me until the day before yesterday. An engagement which required immediate attention, prevented me from answering it immediately.

You wish me to communicate what I know in relation to the charter of the banks, or any portion of them, to accept charters under the General Banking Law, through the provisions of the bill introduced by me at the extra session.

If I had anticipated a call of this nature previous to the session, I think I might have collected ample testimony to satisfy any unprejudiced man, that a number of the banks were willing, rather than wind up as their charters expired, to continue in existence under the act to regulate banking in Ohio. I allude here to those institutions that were believed to be solvent, and whose continuance, instead of being a reproach to the State and a curse upon the people, would probably be a convenience. Among these, according to my recollection, was the Bank of Mount Pleasant, an institution, which through all the inflations, expansions, contractions and speculations on the currency, has always preserved the even and honest tenor of its way. That one of the best banks in the State—perhaps the very best, in point of solvency and fair and honorable management—should be the first to indicate a willingness to conform to legal regulations which looked as much to the interests of the people as to the profit of the bankers, is an argument that will confute every attempt of the broker, the shaver, the shipplaster advocate and apologist of rotten banks, to make the people believe the general banking law is impracticable. I refer you to Mr. Kitchin, the member from Jefferson, for further information on this point.

With regard to what transpired at the extra session, it will I presume, only be necessary for me here to say, that in introducing the bill to extend the charters of the specie paying and solvent banks of the State, I was prompted by a desire to accommodate that portion of the public who imagine the withdrawal of the capital of those banks, whose charters expire in January, might injuriously affect the business of the country. Having reason to know that some, and believing that all these institutions, would finally be satisfied to come under the provisions of the law, I reported the bill in good faith. I had reason to believe that every democratic member, with the exception, perhaps, of one or two, would vote for the bill, and certainly I had no reason to doubt that a number of the whig members, if left to their own deliberate judgment and discretion, would also give it their support. Soon after the bill was introduced, manifestations favorable thereto, on the part of some of the banks, were discovered; and among those I particularly remember the Life Insurance and Trust Company. While the bill was in the hands of the majority of the committee on banks, Mr. Williams, president of that company, visited Columbus, and evinced to me, in person, a strong solicitude to have the company over which he presided, included in the bill. To prove the extent of that solicitude—he presented me a written outline of an amendment to the bill, which he deemed necessary, to enable his institution to avail itself of the provisions of the law. That amendment, without any essential alteration, was incorporated in the bill by the majority of the bank committee; and so amended, the bill was reported to the House by me, on the morning of the 11th August. It would probably have been reported a day or two sooner, but I was desirous that the exciting question of the districting of the State should first be disposed of, confident that at a period of calmness and deliberation, it would be acted upon without regard to any thing but the public interest.

You may make what use you think proper of this letter.

With the best wishes for your welfare, both private and public, I remain

Respectfully yours,

G. W. SHARP.

O. Jones, Esq.

As a clincher to the above, we append the following letter from Senator Nash, of Gallia county, to a whig citizen of Adams county, containing many assertions at variance with all the facts in the case, that I feel called upon to set him right in a few particulars, not pretending, however to follow a bank director of the bank of Gallipolis through the whole history of his humbug. Having therefore given my opinion of the different bills reported and supported for districting the State, and the probable motives that prompted the overthrow of the legislative body, and my opinions having undergone no change, I shall pass over so much of the letter as relates to that subject. I shall first direct public attention to that part of the letter that "asserts as a fact, that no whig desired that there was any design of passing any kind of a bill to re-charter a single bank." Now I assert as a positive fact, that Senator Nash did know there was such a design; for at his request, after he had examined the printed bill, providing for the extension of the charters of the specie paying and solvent banks of Ohio, I informed him distinctly, that every democratic member of both branches had given assurances that they would support that bill, and I hazard nothing when I say that every whig of both branches must have known for at least a week previous to their resignations, that the democrats intended to extend the banking powers of such banks as were willing to comply with the banking law of Ohio; and I must be quite deficient in intelligence, when compared with Senator Nash, if there were not a pretty decent number of the

most interesting banks of the State, that were ready to commence business forthwith. Does not the testimony of Speaker Faran, whose character has been so well indorsed by the whigs, more than confirm this positive fact? did not the frequent declaration of all the democratic members of both branches, on all suitable occasions, reach the ear of Senator Nash and his political friends, and admonish them to be in haste, and prepare those letters of resignation, four days before. Byington's bill was reported, least a banking system should be established that would forever exclude all Gallipolis speculations? But says Senator Nash, there was no time to pass the bank bill, although the whig party were to be ruined by the passage of the district bill. Well, that is a little more whig logic—the one bill followed hard on the heels of the other: both would have entered the Senate chamber as the subject of the same message, & both would have been read the first time on that day. (Thursday.) Nothing but unyielding opposition could have prevented either of them from being a law on the ensuing Monday, which was they fixed by the Senate to adjourn. I intended to notice but a few points when I commenced writing; I shall not close, however without intimating that Senator Nash's ungenerous thirst for bank speculations, induced him to declare to me, during the extra session, that he never would vote for a banking system, that held any man's property bound for the payment of a bank debt, but in his character as a member of the House, he says he will "go it for Hamer's scheme." Sick, pin head! How does he shall bury the tomahawk. While on the subject of Hamer's banking scheme, I shall notify the public to lay by for future use all the whig resolutions that endorse his views of banking: I predict, that if the whigs can make a little capital out of this endorsement, sufficient to elect a United States Senator, and to enable them (the members of the next Legislature) to say to the democrats, as Clay said in 1840, you have been tried and condemned by the people; if you ask for one Congressional district in Ohio, you can only be heard as criminals, on their way to the scaffold—then they will have accomplished all they want. Mr. Hamer and his real friends may fight for his system.

A few political fibs erased and I have done for the present. First, Mr. Nash asserts, that several of the democratic members of the extra session were pledged to vote against extending bank charters. There is not the smallest foundation for this report; it is gratuitous, and false in toto. One member only was pledged at the annual session. Again, he asserts that Hamilton county has taken up anti-bank men. It was falsely said so last year, and the assertion is more false now, as I am informed and believe. If Mr. Nash must have a classification of men and money, he may without any opposition from me, stand at the head of the soft-money party, including West Union, Gallipolis, &c. The democratic nominees, so far as I am informed, are in favor of money hard enough to stand resumption.

Respectfully,

September 17, 1842. WM. ROBBINS.

**BEAUTIES OF THE NEW TARIFF**

**LAW—TAX GEMS AND PEARLS & ON THE POOR MAN'S SHOES.**

In an abstract of this bill published in a whig paper not a hundred miles from Mount Vernon and purporting to be copied from the "New York Tribune," we find the amount of tax imposed upon the importation of the following articles.

Goods and pearls per lb. weight	7 cents.
Watches and diamonds	74
Iron nails	3
Shoes and Slippers SILK per pair,	
" " Prunella	25
" " Leather	30
" " Children,	15

Molasses 4 1/2 mills per pound, Tenerife and Claret wine 6 cents per gallon. So it appears that the people loving whigs have taxed shoes worn by our farmer's daughters 30 cents a pair, while ball room belles who dare not wear common leather for fear of seeming vulgar, are favored 5 cents per pair, and the drawing room ladies are not taxed at all.—The mechanics molasses is taxed 4 1/2 mills a pound and the proud banker's wine but 6 cents a gallon, the farmers nails three cents a pound, and trappings of rich nabobs but 7 and 7 1/2 cents a pound!

Is this the boasted protection promised to home industry? It is the protection which tariff politicians have given you.—Mt. Vernon Banner.

**DEMOCRATS.**

It is time to rouse up to the defence of our rights. No honest man can abstain from politics now; we cannot leave the government alone, for usurpers will not leave us alone. The eyes of the Union are fixed upon your actions in the momentous struggle now going on in Ohio, and probably on the result of the approaching election depends the fate of our republican Government. We have much to encourage us in the coming conflict. The election here last fall boded no good to whiggery; and the late elections in North Carolina, Illinois, Indiana, &c., have struck terror into the hearts of our oppressors who, by fraud crime and intemperance, obtained power in 1840. The bill is in motion to drive "the Goths from the Capitol."

Remember the awful responsibility resting upon you at this crisis! Roll back, by your endeavors, the tide of Federal pollution and treason. The hour of trial is at hand; and in the discharge of your duty, we sound the call for a general rush to the standard of our country, the Constitution and Laws, which have been trampled down by conspiring tyrants; and as we trust, a glorious triumph awaits your efforts to free the land from the insults of a late mercenary and exulting foe. Ruin has been meditated and threatened to our free institutions! The right of the majority to govern has been annihilated! and every impulse of patriotism and duty, of self protection, demands your boldest, firmest and most ardent exertions.

Contemplate the gloomy prospect before you—the first fruits of an anti-republican policy which usurpers are asking to render perpetual. Behold our confederacy arrested in its career to greatness and prosperity, and plunged into disorder, bankruptcy, profligacy, crime and ruin. Industry is unemployed, and its fruits denied to the starving laborer. Commerce and trade are stricken with a fatal blow, and falling beneath the mildest touch of Congressional dictators and aspirants for power, exchanges from the downfall of Biddle's bank

and the suspensions in the whole Union, are adulterated and tainted with suspicion. Our Government is bankrupt at home, and our credit and character sullied abroad.—From the late rebellion in Ohio, our stocks are sinking daily, and the curse of political conspiracy, to defeat the ends of a republican government, has fallen upon our heads with concentrated fury.

Merchants are ruined, farmers are impoverished, mechanics look in vain for employment; the laborers on our public works cannot get their daily bread; the sons of poverty cry in vain for relief, Congress will not even let them alone; but takes away the very necessities of life. The mischievous Federalism exult in their career, and by new frauds and lying promises look forward to further victories.

Be it, Democrats of Ohio, your business to stop the usurpers and traitors in their mad career. Stem the torrent of misrule and blind infatuation! Rebuke the conspirators, confound the oppressors, and vindicate the rights of Freedom!—St. Clairsville Gaz.

From the Coon-Skinner.

The whig orators and pressmen of this state, in their useless attempts to defend the course pursued by the recreants, in breaking up the legislature and running away, try to make the public believe that the majority of the legislature represented a minority of the people, and to suit their purpose, they select a few counties here and there, and falsify them likewise. If partiality was shown to either party in apportioning the state for legislative purposes, it was in favor of the whigs, as the following table will abundantly prove:

LEGISLATURE OF 1841.			
Richland,	2	44,523	Summit, 2 22,560
Columbia,	1	40,394	Lorain, 1 18,467
Wayne,	1	35,808	Medina, 1 18,360
Stark,	1	34,617	Groene, 1 17,753
Fairfield,	1	31,924	Champaign, 1 16,721
Knox,	1	29,584	Grauge, 1 16,297
*Trumbull,	1	38,170	Lake, 1 13,717
		8 255,920	8 123,675

\*Trumbull, though generally whig, was represented by a Democrat last year.

The federal whigs have made use of all the slang in their chest vocabulary in denouncing the law of 1839-40, apportioning the representation of this State, as most outrageously unjust to the freeman and traitor abetting order suckers. They have over and again asserted, that it was by means of this unjust apportionment law that we obtained a majority in the last legislature. It will be seen by the above that seven democratic counties, sending eight democratic members to the last legislature, have a population of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY, while seven whig counties sending eight whig members to the same legislature, have a population of only ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED & SEVENTY-FIVE! and with these facts staring them in the face, they have the unblushing hardihood to say that the apportionment law did them gross injustice! Out upon such lying hypocrites!

From the Ohio Statesman.

**CHANGES MORE CHANGES.**

"The night is past, joy cometh with the morn."

We might fill our columns with the accounts of whigs who are daily renouncing all allegiance to the federal coon skin traitors and conspirators against all law and order. Thousands have been misled by the false promises of better times, high prices, "two dollars a day and roast beef," and they are now returning by scores to the good old beaten track of Democracy, and with them are coming hundreds who never before voted or acted with the democrats. We copy the following as a specimen of the feeling which agitates the honest but deceived portion of the whig party:

From the Democratic Banner

Centerburg, O., Sept. 10, 1842.

Mr. Korshaw:

Dear Sir:—Believing a candid, frank acknowledgment more than half atones for a fault, I, through your columns, do hereby RENOUNCE FOREVER all allegiance to the WHIG PARTY. My reasons are briefly these: They have violated every promise made to the American people in 1840. They then complained of extravagant expenditures and lengthy sessions, and promised, if we gave them the power, we should have "retrenchment and reform," "better times," and a "better currency." These promises not having been realized, have at length made me doubt even the sincerity of those who made them.

I have always voted and acted with the whig party, but the failure to perform as they promised, together with the REVOLUTIONARY conduct of the whig members of the Ohio Legislature at its late session, has fully determined the course for me to pursue, which will be, to support in future the nominated democratic ticket, the whole ticket and nothing but the ticket.

I presume this renunciation will not please my former political friends, but so long as I am conscientious in the matter, and knowing myself independent of political favor, it is a matter of indifference to me who is pleased or displeased with it.

Yours, &c.,

JESSE SMITH.

Tom Corwin complained that he had not been notified officially, of the vacancies created by the run-anays. Let the people notify him, officially, through the ballot box, that his services are no longer wanted!—

FRANCIS P BLAIR & GEN. JACKSON.

The subjoined account is taken from the Washington correspondence of Hill's New Hampshire Patriot. It is an honorable testimony to the liberality and kind-heartedness of the able editor of the Globe. It is possible, however, that there is some mistake in the statement of the indebtedness of the old Hero as we are under the impression that he is not so poor as he is represented to be:

"Among the innumerable instances we meet of ingratitude and heartless profligacy in political associates to disgust and sicken us, it is refreshing and wholesome to our nature occasionally to hear of a noble action of a grateful return for kindness rendered. And the circumstance I am about to narrate stands out boldly and prominently to deter the mind from its misanthropic tendencies. Sometime since the venerable chief tain of the Hermitage became involved in his pecuniary affairs by the failure of a friend whose notes to a very considerable amount he had endorsed. A part of his liabilities he was able by certain sacrifices to meet; but the forced payment of a note for \$20,000, of which he was an accommodation endorser, would absorb all the earnings of a life honorably served in the service of his country. His bankruptcy must have followed inevitably. F. P. Blair, of the Globe, having heard the circumstances of his position, immediately sent him word that he had ten thousand dollars at his disposal, and would feel obliged if the old General would make whatever use of it he thought proper. The General accepted it as a loan, most gratefully; and by such assistance extricated himself from his apprehended difficulties. It is due Mr. Blair to state that he never mentioned this act of noble gratitude to any one; nor could it have been discovered, had not General Jackson, determined that full justice should be done to a circumstance so honorable to human nature, revealed it to his friends. It is difficult to say whether such an act of grateful acknowledgment does most honor to him who from past kindness deserved it, or to him who performed it."

Tom Corwin, in 1840, ran away from Congress, to escape voting on the Sub-treasury question—in 1842 he ran away from Columbus to plead the cause of other runaways, to the tune of five dollars a day and roast beef.—*Cadiz Sentinel.*

**PAPER MONEY.**

A Western adventurer tells the following as his experience with paper money:

"Hold your horses, and if you want to hear the greatest shavory story that you ever did hear, just keep cool. I never have, in all my life, had much money at any one time on hand; but a short time before the suspension of specie payments by the Miner's bank of Dubuque, I had two hundred dollars of her bills, and when I heard the news of her failure, I thought she would rise again so I held on to the money. After a few weeks I saw it was going to ruin, and I determined to get rid of it; so I took it to a brokers and exchanged it for Cairo at 80 per cent. discount. This I looked upon as paying pretty dear for a shave; but the next thing I heard was, that the Cairo bank had blown up, and off I goes to a broker instantler, and off comes twenty-five per cent. more, and then I had the product of my speculations in the State bank of Illinois money. Next thing away goes the State bank, busted all to pieces, and hang me if I did not loose thirty per cent. more in obtaining Shawneetown money; and then I thought I was safe with what little money I had got; but alas for all worldly affairs! down goes the Shawneetown bank; refused to resume, panic raised; and to prevent the brokers from snatching me again, I went to a private individual, and gave him all the Shawneetown money I had for twenty dollars Ohio money, and on offering to pass it, I was told that it was counterfeit. And now, whether you believe it not, I tell you, gentlemen, it is a fact, there is the whole remains of my two hundred dollars."

Upon this he produced two ten dollar bills on the Geauga bank of Painesville, and exclaiming, "Yes, these two cursed counterfeit notes on the bank of Geauga are the whole remainder of my money speculation," rushed around the corner and up the street.

**IMPUDENCE UNRIVALLED!**

Several banks petitioned the extra session of the Legislature for renewal of their charters. Yet these same banks, and their lick spittles, say, that they would not have accepted charters with the individual liability. Had they the impudence to suppose that the Legislature would have granted them charters on any other conditions, after deliberately sanctioning that principle in an act passed by them selves? Mark it!—after the election is over, these very same bankers will be hanging around the Legislature, squealing, like starved pigs for a feast, for charters on any terms the Legislature may be pleased to give! MARK THAT!—Statesman.

ANOTHER ADMIRABLE FINANCER.—One of the Federal candidates for Representative in Knox county, Columbus Delano by name, IS PROVEN to have been a Stockholder in, and Attorney for the Granville Bank, and to have acted as a Broker, by putting its paper into circulation,—to have gone to Granville, the day before the Bank blew up, and reported that it was sound, and thence to have posted to Columbus, and removed its deposits from the Savings Institute, which was divided among the Stockholders, leaving the people to suffer. This is the kind of men that the Federalists want to fill up the Legislature with,—for the purpose, as they say, of giving us a sound currency. [Cincinnati Enq.]

Tom Corwin was nominated for a second term against his will—the people are now determined he shall go leave to stay at home against his will.